

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1781.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Although the following Speech has already been published in this City, you are requested to give it a place in the GAZETTE, which will oblige a number of your Readers, and among others, your humble servant,

M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 27, 1780.
A motion was made by Daniel Parker Coke, Esq; member for Nottingham, seconded by Lord Lewisham, member for the county of Stafford, and alter various amendments put by the Speaker, in the following words, "That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the most Honourable order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North-America; and to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet in North-America; and to the Right Hon. Lieutenant General Charles Earl Cornwallis; for the eminent and very important services performed by them to his Majesty and this country, particularly by the reduction of Charles-Town by the army and navy under the command of Sir Henry Clinton and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, and by the late most glorious victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis at Camden."

Very early in the debate Mr. Wilkes said,

Mr. SPEAKER,

RISE to express my hope, that the honourable gentleman, who made this motion, will consent to its being withdrawn, because I think it is impossible that the united efforts of the noble Lord in the blue ribband (Lord North) and the several gentlemen who have attempted it, should succeed to render it palatable to both sides of the House, and he has declared, that he had rather it should be withdrawn than meet a single negative. I think it, Sir, my duty to oppose this motion, as originally intended, of which the notice was given, respecting only Lord Cornwallis and all the subsequent amendments, because in my idea every part of it conveys an approbation of the American war; a war unfounded in principle, and fatal in its consequences to this country. I condemned it at the beginning, and have regularly opposed its progress in every stage, both in and out of Parliament. The eminent and very important services to his Majesty and this country, mentioned in the motion, I entirely disapprove, and consequently shall withhold the poor pittance of my thanks and gratitude, where I do not think them merited, in a war of glaring injustice and wretched policy. I do not mean, Sir, to derogate from the high heroic courage, and superior military virtues, of Lord Cornwallis, I admire the splendor and brilliancy of those qualities which dazzle in my countryman as they did in Julius Caesar, and I equally lament that they are called forth to action in the same bad and mischievous cause, the attempt to overturn the liberties of his country. The Roman too possessed, as the honourable gentleman says of Lord Cornwallis, nice and delicate sentiments of honour. He was certainly an accomplished gentleman, perhaps the most accomplished of any in the history of mankind; but he carried on a wicked war against the constitution of the free country in which he was born; and therefore under the strongest obligation to support. In the same light I consider the war now carrying on against our brethren in North-America; and if an arbitrary, but implacable, administration had succeeded in the plan of dragging the colonies into unconditional submission, I believe that the liberties of England would not long have survived those of America, and the vital principle of freedom, which now pervades and animates this island, except perhaps a few clans very far north, must have been extinguished. Every friend of the constitution saw early in the support of the American cause, a vindication of the rights of Englishmen, against an old exploded usurpation of the Stuarts, revived under the third Prince of the House of Brunswick.

Sir, I hope to be forgiven, if I repeat at the beginning of this new Parliament, the sentiments which I more than once submitted to the last, and even in the first session of 1774. I am still convinced that the war with America originated in tyranny and usurpation, in the unjust attempt of taking money from the subject in the colonies without his concurrence, in levying taxes on the people there against their consent.

This has ever been the favourite maxim of despotism. In opposition to this illegal claim the immortal Hampden shed his blood. Such an attempt against the fundamental rights of the people fully warranted our virtuous and free ancestors to be begin the civil war, which brought the tyrant Charles to the scaffold. The American cause, therefore, I mean the primary cause of this destructive civil war, is the cause of every Englishman who values our excellent constitution; a constitution for several years in a decline, which has of late received many stabs in its vital parts. This right of the people to withhold, or grant their own money, this power of the purse, which includes that of the sword, alone secures the existence of Parliament, our annual meeting within these walls. This marks the difference between the limited monarch of our island, in a mixed government, and the eastern despot, or the arbitrary sovereigns of France and Spain. We then in a particular manner, with a singular propriety, ought to stand forth the guardians of this right to all the subjects of this state.

The sentiments, Sir, on the rights of our brethren in the colonies, which I have now the honour of delivering here, I imbibed from Lord Cornwallis, who enforced them with great energy a few years ago in another House of Parliament. His Lordship in a solemn argument in the

House of Peers, in conjunction with four other respectable characters,* strenuously denied any right we had to tax the Americans, while they continued unrepresented in the British Senate. It was in the debate on the motion for the commitment of the Declaratory Act. His Lordship's opinion likewise of the wisdom of the measure, after condemning the theory, may be gathered from his words in the examination before this House in May, 1779, "I never saw a stronger country, or one better calculated for the defensive." Mr. Pitt, in this House, with a boldness of imagery, and glow of colouring, which his eloquence always gave, did justice to the distinguished patriotism of the band of the five illustrious heroes, as he named the small number of Peers, who on occasion of the opposition to the Declaratory Act approved themselves the friends of freedom. He did not foresee the slaughter of our fellow-subjects in the same cause by one of that band of illustrious heroes at the glorious victory at Camden. If there is any change of sentiment on this important question in his Lordship's mind, we have no parliamentary evidence on which it can be founded. It can only be surmised from his Lordship's eagerly soliciting a command against the Americans at the first breaking out of a war, which originated from the unworthy purposes of passion and party, and since endeavouring by fire and sword to enforce a taxation of the colonies, although as a member of the legislative body, he formerly did not hesitate to pronounce it equally impolitic and iniquitous. If arguments of great and irresistible weight have been urged for so total and wonderful a change, they are carefully concealed. The motives of conviction, or rather of this miraculous conversion, are easier guessed than with delicacy explained. As a Peer, his Lordship supports American freedom, and votes against an ignominious badge of bondage on the colonists; as an officer, the same Earl solicits a command in America to enforce that injustice of which he complains, and is active to rivet the chains of slavery on the free born inhabitants of the new world, and the descendants of Englishmen. In such a cause I will not give thanks to genius and courage united, but ill directed, productive of no good, but infinite mischief. I will never fail, Sir, to express my concern and anguish, when I see great military talents thus triumph over the superior civil virtues of the citizen, when I observe mere lawless force and violence receive the aid of valour and distinguished ability to overturn a fabric of freedom and justice, cemented by the best blood of our ancestors. Such military glory is purchased too dear. It is a kind of wretched anti-civic crown, which must disgrace the sanguinary brow of every unfeeling, unprincipled conqueror. A good man will indignantly turn his eyes from laurels and palms of victory stained with the blood of deserving fellow-subjects sacrificed to the sordid views, to the lust of power, to the rage of a tyrannical administration. The palm of consistency at least; the honourable gentleman who made the motion will at all events scarcely think of offering to Lord Cornwallis. That will be worn, and I hope long with the applause of his grateful country, by another noble Earl, (the Earl of Effingham) who rose superior to the false glory to be acquired from his profession, when called upon in an unjustifiable cause; and honourably preferred the line of duty to his country and its constitution, to the fame and renown of brilliant achievements which his natural ardor painted after. Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and Admiral Arbuthnot, I will not consent to thank, for I consider them as having drawn their swords against their innocent American fellow-subjects, and without provocation bathed them in their blood.

The noble (Lord Beauchamp) who spoke last, says that our thanks would come with great propriety to Lord Cornwallis, and the other two officers, because the thanks of this House was voted on the taking of Quebec, and the late success of the gallant Rodney. Does not the noble Lord observe a striking difference in the three cases? The surrender of Quebec was, perhaps, the most important and brilliant triumph over France of all the splendid victories of the last glorious war. It was the conquest of the capital of the perfidious Gaul in the new world. Sir George Rodney's late defeat and capture of the Spanish men of war at this critical moment merited the warmest thanks, and most esteemed rewards of his country. In both cases we were destroying the overgrown power of the House of Bourbon, the inveterate, avowed enemy of this nation. I think with Hannibal, *hostem qui feriet mihi erit Carthaginiensis*. I hold that man to be the best Englishman whose efforts shall be the boldest, the most spirited and successful against France and Spain, especially against their naval power, which by the criminal negligence of our Ministers, has risen to such an alarming greatness. I will from my heart thank that man. I will vote to decree him every honour of the senate and people. On the House of Bourbon should we call down all the thunder of the war. We ought, Sir, to blush at the cruel ravaging and desolation of the country, and the merciless slaughter of the inhabitants of our colonies, in a foolish, angry quarrel, carefully fomented at last to a bloody war, raised on a baseless fabric, which perhaps in the end may scarcely leave a wreck behind. Our Generals and Admirals have already totally ruined some of the most flourishing parts of this convulsed empire, and destroyed numberless industrious, brave fellow-subjects, equally entitled with themselves to the protection of the laws, and execu-

* The Earls Poictes, Cornwallis, and Shelburne; Viscount Torrington, and Lord Camden.

tive power. Are these, Sir, the eminent and very important services to his Majesty and this country, for which the honourable gentleman flattered himself with obtaining for our commanders the unanimous thanks of this House, of the representatives of the people of England?

It has been said, Sir, by the honourable gentleman who made this motion, that the Americans are now actually leagued with France and Spain against this country. I do not doubt the existence of a triple league between America, Spain, and France, but I know the provocation, and I have good reason to believe the alliance is only defensive and temporary. I do not allude to commercial treaties. France and Spain now appear to the world as auxiliaries to the United States of North-America. The first alliance with France was made with great reluctance by America on the spur of the present necessity. It was not thought of, until in our domestic quarrel we called in foreign forces to cut their throats, until the mercenary German, or rather Cappadocian Princes sold their subjects, like cattle, to an administration expert in every species of robbery and ruinous contract, until long after our negotiation for Russian troops to be sent to North-America had been rejected in terms of contempt and horror. The late union between America and France is so unnatural, that I am satisfied whenever you offer, with sincerity and cordiality, honourable terms, accompanied with the security America will expect, it will be disavowed. Your conduct hitherto has drawn closer every tie between them. If you improve the late most glorious victory at Camden, to bring about this necessary peace with America, then will be the moment to rejoice, to join in thanksgiving for the salvation of Great-Britain, as well as America.

Sir, I will not thank for victories, which only tend to protract a destructive war. I should rather have said for some transitory, delusive gleams of success in this unjust, and providentially unfortunate American contest, this *bellum sine hoste*, as such a state of arms was defined by the ancients. Not a single Frenchman or Spaniard in arms against us fell at this most glorious victory at Camden, but *Romani viscent acies*. Is it probable that this most glorious victory will lead to an honourable peace? If it does not, but is the cause of continuing the war, I shall deem it a public calamity. Peace, peace with America can only save this sinking state, and give us permanent prosperity. We are already nearly exhausted, yet continue bleeding at every vein. Peace ought to be had on almost any terms; for from the estimates on our table, the expense of this war continued a few years longer will bankrupt the nation, the population, commerce and navigation of which are visibly declining. I consider peace as of absolute necessity for ourselves, for the internal state and independence of our own island, in the present crisis of horror and almost despair. I would subscribe to almost any conditions to obtain it, because I believe the North-Americans would then readily quit an unnatural alliance, into which they have been driven, by our more unnatural conduct. Necessity brought forward the new idea, formed, signed, and has hitherto observed that strange treaty. America, detached from her present connections, and in a real union of interests and strength with Great Britain, is more than a match for the confederate House of Bourbon. In such a situation the family compact would not dare to be avowed. The last war gives us the proof in point. We had then an able and enterprising Minister, in full possession of the most active genius and vigour of mind, seconded by the whole strength of the British nation and America. What is our present prospect? America is at this moment thrown into the scale of the House of Bourbon. Must it not then weigh us down? It surely, Sir, becomes Ministers to lay aside all passions and prejudices, and endeavour to heal this unhappy breach between two powerful friends, when every concession to America, either as a subject, or an ally, may win her to us, restore the balance of power in our favour, and compensate the loss of all our other allies.

The independence, Sir, of the colonies has been often mentioned in this debate, but with a positive declaration that it is a point never to be conceded. Whether it is granted, or not, by a British parliament *de jure*, seems to me of little moment and avail. It is merely an amusing, curious theme of speculation, among a set of idle, listless, loitering, lounging, ill-informed gentlemen at Westminster, who remark the disorders of the state, to combat which, they possess not vigour of mind or virtue. A country much larger than our European empire, which we still love to call our colonies, does and will, possess it *de facto*, notwithstanding all the present delusive assurances of Ministers within these walls, notwithstanding the late exploits of a Cornwallis and Clinton, notwithstanding all the former repeated victories of Gage and the Howes. It is in this island only that persons are found, who doubt that the present war will end in the acknowledging of American independence.

The history of this war warrants me, Sir, in the suspicion that all these boasted successes do not tend to any real emolument to our country, to bring nearer the wished for moment of a re-union, and sincere reconciliation with our alienated brethren in the colonies. After the evacuation of Boston, Rhode-Island and Philadelphia, for the acquisition of which no thanks, I believe, were given by this House, a small degree of sagacity might lead any man to suspect that the reduction of Charlestown, by the army and navy under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, and the late most glorious victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, will in due time be followed by the evacuation of Charlestown,

and the two Carolinas. A future Gazette will probably announce it, to screen the Generals, in the same terms as with respect to Philadelphia, and with as much cold indifference as any play or farce at either of our theatres, by his Majesty's command.

Sir, I can never separate in my mind the rotten foundation on which the whole system of the American war is built, from some specious parts of it, by which the unthinking are at the first view allured and dazzled. As I reprobate the want of principle in its origin, I the more lament all the spirited exertions of valour, and the wisdom of conduct, which in a good cause I should warmly applaud. Thinking as I do, I feel more matter of grief than of triumph, of bewailing than of thanksgiving, in this civil contest, and the deluge of blood, which has overflowed America. Would to God, Sir, we could leave perfecting, even to death, those of our own blood, who only desired to be received as friends and fellow-subjects, to share our fortunes, to fight our battles, as before, by our side, and to enjoy at home peace, liberty and safety. Public thanks from this House on the present occasion will only widen the breach, and demonstrate how far we are behind other nations in the knowledge of true policy. The wisest and most polished nations of antiquity drew a thick, dark veil over the horror of civil commotion and bloodshed. I will admit for a moment, merely for the argument, that all which has been urged by the noble Lord in the blue ribband, and the gentlemen on the other side of the House, is well founded, that the American war originated in justice and policy, and that the colonies have rebelled, still I object to every motion like the present, because I wish to hide the nation's scar, and to forget all deeds of valour, not against the common enemy, but our fellow-subjects, whom I desire to save and conciliate. The Romans, undoubtedly the first people in the universe, granted no triumphs for the victories of their Generals in civil wars. They wished not to record and perpetuate, but to conceal and deliver to oblivion, the memory of Romans falling by the swords of Romans. They thought it the dire effect of the vengeance of the incensed gods. That example of enlightened policy will, I trust, be adopted by the honourable gentleman, who made the motion. I am sure that no man feels more than he does for the present calamities of both countries in this cruel civil contest. I know the humanity and tenderness of his nature, and thought it rather surprising that he should chuse to bring himself into the unpleasing, awkward situation of Burrus in Tacitus, *et moerens Burrus ac laudans*. Such a conflict of different passions is highly distressing. I will endeavour to extricate him by the most earnest supplication that he would withdraw a motion, from every part of which I find it my duty to dissent, while I deeply lament that the lustre of such splendid victories is obscured and darkened by the want of a good cause, without which no war, in the eye of truth and reason, before God or man, can be justified.

CHARLESTOWN, July 18.

Early on Sunday a considerable party of mounted rebels, chiefly militia, under Henry Hampton, who formerly resided at the Congarees, made a sudden irruption into Goose Creek parish, surrounded the church during the time of service, made prisoners of the congregation, to some of whom they gave paroles, and took several horses. About two o'clock they came to the Quarter-house. Lieut. Waugh, with 18 convalescents, of the South-Carolina dragoons, having a little before received intelligence of some flying parties of rebels being seen in the neighbourhood, had just then mounted and was going out to reconnoitre; he was immediately attacked. The great disparity of force admitted but a short contest, in which the gallant Waugh cut down John Wright of Wasmaw, a rebel Captain, and it is said, two others. He then surrendered, and was afterwards shot. Some of the rebel officers affected to regret the death of so brave a man, and to condemn the infamous deed.

Several gentlemen from town were then at the Quarter-house, some of whom got off; others were taken and admitted to their parole. Mr. William Truster, of this town, in attempting to make his escape, was shot.

After staying there about two hours, and regaling themselves with better fare than they have been accustomed to, the whole party decamped.

(The above gentlemen at the Quarter-house were upon the point of sitting down to dinner, when the rude Americans thus interrupted and dispersed them.)

July 21. For three some weeks past, both the secret and avowed adherents of rebellion, have been indulging themselves in the most sanguine expectations; and by indutiously propagating the most exaggerated reports of the numbers, discipline and appointment of Greene's army, particularly of Lee's cavalry, have induced many of their credulous unhappy countrymen to swerve from their allegiance, and thereby involve themselves in misery and want.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE rebels having for some time appeared in very considerable force before Monk's Corner, where eight companies of the 19th regiment, and some mounted infantry of the South-Carolina rangers were stationed, on the evening of the 16th instant, the post and stores were destroyed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Coates, with the troops, moved from thence, by the way of Huger's bridge, towards town.

This march, through a deep, and partly uncleared country, met so many retardments from the baggage, which much obstructed the progress of the troops, that it was found necessary, after a few miles advance on the route to destroy it; which was accordingly done.

On the morning of the 17th, the troops arrived at a Bridge near Shubrick's plantation, when the enemy began to appear in considerable bodies round them, and a party of them had the resolution to attack the rear of the 19th, but were repulsed with the loss of three or four, whose conduct seemed the most leading. After this, the enemy gathering strength, a skirmishing for some time ensued, and Colonel Coates, taking advantage of a strong situation at Shubrick's house, by which his rear and one flank was effectually covered, threw his regiment into it, having given directions for the mounted infantry, which could no longer be brought into use, continuing their retreat.

About 4 o'clock the rebel infantry, sustained by their cavalry, advanced with the design of forcing this position, but were so galled by the fire of the troops, that after having continued their attack near forty minutes, and being charged with determined spirit, on their right, by Captain Scerrit, a general route took place; and the enemy, though greatly superior in numbers, and countenanced by large bodies of cavalry, judiciously posted to sustain them, retired in confusion over the bridge.

Actions thus meritorious, and of consequence, so decided, speak too plainly the spirit of the troops, and conduct of their officers, to need any additional tribute, which might here be paid them.

The 19th lost in this action, six men killed, with an officer, and 38 wounded, and all reports concur in the enemy's having suffered greatly; about 40 killed, with nearly three times as many wounded, is the general opinion.

Unwilling to renew the attack, General Sumpter the next morning sent a flag to Colonel Coates, requesting permission to bury his dead.

By NISBET BALFOUR, esquire, lieutenant colonel of his majesty's twenty-third regiment, or Royal Welch fusiliers, commandant of Charlestown, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have reason to suspect, that rice hath been secretly and clandestinely exported from this province, notwithstanding the most express and positive prohibitions: I do therefore, by this my proclamation, offer a reward of one hundred guineas to any person or persons who will give information, so that any past or future offender or offenders herein, may be therefore convicted and brought to condign punishment.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charlestown, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the twenty-first year of his majesty's reign.

N. BALFOUR.

By order of the commandant,
H. BARRY.

Charlestown, July 11th, 1781.

THE commandant is pleased to direct, that hereafter no person living under the rebel government, shall have liberty, or grant powers to others for so doing, to let or lease any house within this town, without a special licence for so doing, as it is intended to take all such houses as may be wanted for the public service, paying to the owners of those secured by the capitulation a reasonable rent for the same; as by this means government will be enabled to reinstate its firm friends in possession of their own houses, within a short space of time.

JAMES FRASER, acting barrack-master.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Martinico Gazette of the 21st of June, contains a long and particular account which we have not room to insert, of the operations of the Count de Grasse, to the completion of the conquest of Tobago; taking notice of the difficulties that lay in the way of doing any thing decisive in that quarter, where the British had 3000 regular troops to defend their possessions, and a naval force nearly equal to that of the French; and doing great honour to the Count de Grasse, the Marquis de Bouille, &c.

From this account it appears that the descent upon St. Lucia, from which our allies brought off 120 prisoners, many arms, accoutrements, &c. was designed as a cover to the intended attack at Tobago, which without this amusement would probably have been effectually reinforced. The same paper contains the articles of capitulation for Tobago, which demonstrate the humanity of the French, and their very different conduct in war from that of our enemies at Statia, and on this continent. According to these articles, which are 18 in number, the British garrison at Tobago was to be sent to France; the officers to remain on parole in the British islands: The inhabitants to be allowed all their property, their civil government, laws, &c. their religious privileges, &c. and not obliged to be at arms against his Britannic Majesty or any other power. To deliver up all arms, provisions, ships, &c. belonging to the King of Britain, to pay for the ships burnt during the siege; and to deliver to the French Governor all vessels belonging to the English in Europe or the Islands.

A late London Evening Post says, "The following are the terms that were once offered to GENERAL WASHINGTON, viz. To be given rank in the British service; a landed estate in England, purchased for him, of 7000l. a year, and great promotions for such twelve persons as he should name."

Monday last returned into port, from a cruise, the privateer ship Brutus, having taken four valuable prizes, three of which have safe arrived.

Tuesday was sent into port, by the privateer Scourge, a retaken sloop from Virginia, with 300 hogheads of tobacco.

The privateer brig Cato, Captain Ferfon, of Salem, has sent into a safe port, a brig with dry fish.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, June 14, 1781.

A letter of marque lately arrived at St. Christophers from Europe, reports, That the Court of St. James had not disapproved in any sense the arbitrary conduct of the British commanders at the taking of St. Eustatia, and that it had given its approbation to the seizing all the effects there, except such as were English property, and could be proved to be such. It is to be presumed that this small palliation will not appease the clamours of the nation, inasmuch as it can but very little compensate the great damages it has sustained. All the world knows that the English colonies were more interested than any other in the commerce of St. Eustatia, and that it was not possible to take away the French, the Dutch, and the American property, without giving a terrible blow to the English merchants. Besides, it is well supposed that the restitution of their particular effects, will be made slowly, in an unfaithful manner, and that there may be a thousand ways to elude it, at least in part. We are impatient to know in what light the people of England will consider this event, and particularly in what colours the opposition will paint the Ministry, who give such orders to the commanders.

Colonel Ogilvy, who occasionally commanded at St. Eustatia, lately died there. We are told that the Court has named Paul Wentworth to the government of that island, and that he was to embark for his station in the month of April.

By a vessel that left L'Orient the 6th of May, we learn, that the King's ship, the Couronne, of 80 guns, was lately burnt at Brest. We are not informed of the circumstances of this unhappy accident. M. de la Mothe-Picquet had sailed with six ships of the line and two frigates, with orders to cruise in the channel of Ireland, to intercept the convoys from that kingdom. There were still at Brest and Rochfort 18 or 20 ships of the line, ready to weigh anchor upon the first signal. And they were working with the greatest activity upon new ships of war, lately ordered on the stocks by the Minister. It is known likewise, that Holland has made the greatest efforts—40 or 50 ships of the line, frigates and armed flutes, who are to go out at the opening season, and cruise in the channel, to check the British commerce. This formidable armament,

joined to the naval force of the House of Bourbon, gives the greatest hopes to the enemies of England; and this haughty power cannot be without inquietude respecting her fleets.

A vessel that left Cadiz the 14th of May informs, that the discourse there turned much upon an order, said to have come from the Court of Madrid, for opening all the ports of Spain, and permitting liberty of commerce in all the dominions of that crown, to all vessels of allied or neutral nations. This liberty to continue to the end of the present war.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Thursday evening arrived in the river a prize brig of 250 tons from Liverpool, but lost from Cork, called the Three Sisters, — Wynne, late master, captured off Charlestown Bar, by the privateer ship Marquis de la Fayette, Capt. Meredith, from this port. The brig sailed from Cork for Charlestown about twelve weeks since, mounts 8 carriage guns, and is laden with dry goods, Liverpool ware, candles, &c. &c.

Capt. Meredith, a few days before he fell in with the above brig, captured two sloops; one of them, which was empty, he burnt; the other, laden with naval stores, was ordered for port.

A gentleman from Boston informs, that a flag of truce arrived there from Antigua on Thursday last, after a passage of 18 days, with a number of masters of vessels on board, who had been prisoners at that island. His Most Christian Majesty's fleet under the orders of Count de Grasse, was said to be at Dominica when the above flag sailed, and the British fleet at Barbados.

WORCESTER, July 26.

The enemy's privateers from Penobscot, which continue in our Bay, have lately taken several homeward bound vessels that had valuable cargoes on board.

NEW-HAVEN, July 26.

Sunday last, in the afternoon, a party of the enemy, surprized the congregation, of the parish of Middlesex, between Norwalk, and Stamford, while attending divine service in the meeting-house, and made prisoners of about forty, including the Rev. Mr. Mather, minister of the parish. The surprise was so complete, that only 4 or 5 escaped, one of them a son of Mr. Mather, who was slightly wounded in the leg, as he was running off. They were carried to the water-side, and put on board two vessels, which at that instant came too, supported by previous appointment. The enemy also took away a number of horses, with saddles, &c. A few of the inhabitants collected, who exchanged some shot with the enemy, and one or two were seen to fall, but whether mortally wounded is not known. One prisoner was taken.

The enemy's party consisted of about 40, who came over the night before, from Lloyd's Neck, in seven boats, which they carried into a thick swamp, near the meeting-house, where they concealed themselves, until they rushed out, and surprized the congregation as above.

This is the second time, that Mr. Mather has been a prisoner with the enemy.

A few nights ago, a French Lieutenant, (going the rounds) was shot dead from his horse, by some lurking enemy near camp.

Capt. Peck, in the sloop Randolph, has taken a brig, bound from Bristol to New-York. She came out in consort with another brig that foundered at sea, on which the prize took her cargo on board; Capt. Peck, has conducted his prize (which is said to be very valuable) into New-London.

FISH-KILL, August 2.

The following agreeable intelligence we received from Albany, by the last post.

On the 10th ultimo, on the discovery of a great smoke, by Col. Willet, who commands the levies at Fort Rensselaer, towards the settlement of Corey's town, Capt. Croft (who had been sent with a detachment of 35 men to Turlough, about eleven miles from Corey's town) was ordered immediately to repair to Corey's town to make discoveries, at which place he arrived in time to extinguish several houses which the enemy had set on fire.—In the mean time, Colonel Willet ordered in such of the militia of the neighbourhood as he could collect, and having received particular information of the place where the enemy had lain the night before, and where they had left part of their baggage, marched with the militia and levies under his immediate command, in the evening, in hopes of reaching them before day-light; which he would have effected, had it not been for the darkness of the night; and his guide missing the way.—this prevented his reaching their encampment before six in the morning. They having discovered him on his approach, took a more advantageous position, and commenced an attack, which was returned with great spirit, and soon became general; and upon our troops advancing to close quarters, the enemy were compelled to give way; but shortly after renewed the action on the right of our troops, where Capt. McKean, who commanded the reserve, met and opposed them with such spirit, that a total route ensued; and the enemy dispersing in small parties, seeking safety in flight. The action lasted an hour and an half—the best account of the enemy's force is, that they consisted of upwards of 200;—our's was far inferior to that number. Our loss in killed, was five; missing and wounded, nine; among the latter was the brave Capt. McKean, who is since dead of his wounds, deservedly much regretted: The enemy's loss cannot be ascertained, but it is not less than 40, as great part of that number were found dead on and near the place of action. Col. Willet, and the officers and troops under his command, merit the highest applause, for their gallant and spirited behaviour on this occasion; and great advantages may be expected from the event, as it will tend to damp the spirit of enterprise in our savage enemy.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July 28.

"On the 26th instant, Colonel Willet being returned to Albany, received an express from Schoharie, that the enemy was seen in the lower part of that settlement: He obtained a detachment of Colonel Cortlandt's regiment, and waggons, and set off about ten o'clock in the evening; yesterday morning he was at Schoharie. I cannot learn that the enemy have burnt more than one house."

Last week arrived at New-London, the letter of marque schooner Arbutnor, of ten guns, bound from New-York to Newfoundland, laden with tobacco and salt, captured by the brig Minerva, Captain D. Saltonstall, from that port, and the ship Rising Sun from Philadelphia.

At a Common Council, held at the City-Hall of the City of Albany, the 19th day of July, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Board be given to Colonel Marinus Willet, and the officers and troops under his command, for their bravery and military conduct in the action of the 10th inst. near Turlough, in Trye.

county; who, with an inferior force, defeated and put to flight the enemy under the command of Brandt and Frey. *Rejoinder.* That the Freedom of this city, be presented to Colonel Willer, in testimony of the high sense this Board entertain of his patriotism and distinguished merit.

From late New-York Papers.
NEW-YORK, July 30.

Gen. Washington's position is from Dobbs's ferry to the Bronx, 12 miles from Kingsbridge, and the reports there, are, that he is waiting for the arrival of a French fleet to attack New-York by sea, when he will immediately commence hostilities by land, with all his force. The French fleet in the West-Indies consists of 26 sail of the line, and 'tis probable some of them may pay Rhode-Island a visit in the Hurricane Months: But it is to be supposed that Sir George Brydges Rodney, who has under his command 22 ships of the line, will not keep a vigilant eye over the motions of the Count de Grasse, and where ever he may steer, send a force after him sufficient to defeat his intentions! The publick may be assured he will; and that an addition to our present Naval Force is shortly expected from more Quarters than one.

We are well assured, that about a month since no less than 24 pilots for the coast of America, sailed from Rhode-Island for the French West-India islands, for what purpose time will evince.

The last of the garrison of Pensacola arrived here on Monday: On their way hither they were taken off the Delaware by the Holker and Fair American, two rebel privateers, and ordered for Philadelphia, but a few days after was retaken by the privateer schooner General Arnold, Capt. Lawton, and Surprize, Capt. Ross, of this port, and sent in here.

The Congress, 'tis said, had given orders for the capturing all the Spanish flags that had any of the garrison of Pensacola on board, as by the capitulation of that place the troops taken there might act against the Americans, as the Spaniards were not in alliance with the United States.

Capt. Puller, in a brig from this port for Tortola, was taken a few days ago by a rebel privateer, but was retaken the same day by his Majesty's frigate Orpheus, and sent in here last Friday.

Last Thursday was sent in here by the General Arnold, Capt. Lawton, and Surprize, Capt. Ross, both of this port, the rebel letter of marque ship *Sally*.—Gardiner, master, pierced for sixteen guns, but had only ten 6 pounders mounted. She had 35 men on board, and was owned by Messrs. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, to which place she was returning with a cargo of sugar, indigo and molasses, &c. She had been 14 days out from Cape Francois when captured, last Sunday afternoon, off Lewis-Town, in the mouth of the Delaware.

By a vessel arrived yesterday in three weeks from Barbadoes, we are informed, that Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the royal fleet, was well at that island; that a detachment of the British Squadron lay at St. Lucia, in good condition, and that the French fleet were at Martinique. Both French and English were making preparations on the score of wooding and watering, to get out of the line of hurricane misery, generally expected in the West-Indies at this season, eminently felt in the catastrophes of last autumn.

August 1. On Monday arrived the letter of marque ship *Dick*, Captain Campbell, of 14 six-pounders, in thirteen weeks from Liverpool. On the 17th of June, in lat. 40 N. and W. long. 55, she fell in with a ship, under rebel colours, mounting 30 nine pounders on one deck, which after chasing the engaged for six glasses, when the rebel being much shattered in her hull, made sail, and the *Dick* being disabled in her sails and rigging could not pursue her. The *Dick* had only two men wounded in the action, the enemy directing their fire against the masts and rigging solely.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2.
Extract of a letter dated Malvern (or Nealever's) bill, July 29, 1781.

"It is not easy to make any thing out of Lord Cornwallis's present movements. The fleet with about 1300 troops on board (some say 1000) were, by our latest advices, still in Hampton road. Since taking this position, there have been winds that would have carried them out of the capes, or up the bay. They have pilots on board, acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeake. The fleet is watered, and the enemy give out, that Baltimore is the place of destination; I know not well what to say in this case. To deceive more effectually, generals sometimes announce their real intentions: Lord Cornwallis has done this in some instances. Going up the bay is also agreeable to the ministerial system. The composition of the troops is likewise calculated for such service, comprehending the light infantry or a regiment of cavalry, or the queen's rangers. On the other hand, New-York seems to call for their assistance, and they may be waiting for a convoy, or a second embarkation. In fine, if I dared to conclude any thing, it would be, that they are destined for New-York. Nevertheless precautions may not be improper in your quarter, but I state the intelligence, and you will be the best judge of the measure.

"It appears to me, that this State will not be evacuated, nor their design of penetrating Maryland even suspended at this moment, unless the French have obtained such a naval superiority as to place New-York and Charlestown in the last degree of danger. Such an event only, or a certainty that the army here will be too exposed to capture from such a superiority, can or will force them from this State.

"The Maryland dragoons have been ordered to return, and I suppose have commenced their march this morning."

TRENTON, August 3.

Thursday last Capt. Maffet, who commands a whale-boat belonging to Philadelphia, fell in with and captured a sloop off Long-Beach, from New-York, laden with fish. He also made prize of three refugee boats, off Sandy-Point, on board of which were thirty sheep they had plundered, and twenty-three sheep stealers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Last week an open boat was brought into our port by two American seamen. She was employed by a number of the piratical villains, called Refugees, to plunder in the bay and coast. These two men, lately prisoners with the enemy, entered on board the above boat; but watching their opportunity, while the rest of the crew were on shore near Sandy-Hook, brought her off safe.

Since our last a second flag from St. Augustine and two from South-Carolina arrived here, with a number of the

worthy inhabitants of Charlestown, who were driven from their habitations by the British.

Late accounts from that quarter inform us, that the enemy have destroyed their works at Ninety-Six, and retired to Monk's Corner, 26 miles from Charlestown; that it was expected they would soon be obliged to retreat into that capital, as considerable bodies of the American forces were near them; some of whom were posted between Monk's Corner and Charlestown, but not in such a position as effectually to prevent the enemy's retreat. That our affairs in those parts wear an agreeable aspect, some parties of our troops being within three miles of Charlestown, and almost the whole country submitted to the arms of General Greene; and that numbers of the enemy's reinforcement lately arrived at Charlestown had perished with excessive fatigue, added to the great difference of climate from that of their own country.

We further learn, that there have been several severe skirmishes, one of them at Monk's Corner, in which the 19th regiment, late from Ireland, was handled with such military address, that it is said three-fourths of it were either killed or taken. That on the 13th ult. an American party came down to the Quarter-house, six miles from Charlestown, where they attacked and took several dragoons, and pursued the rest, with a number of officers and others, who were on a frolic, to Governor's Gate, within three miles of the enemy's works: That Lord Rawdon lay so very ill at Charlestown that his life was despaired of, and that General Gold had the command.

A flag, a few days ago, fell in with the Carysfort frigate, on board of which was General Leslie, bound from Chesapeake for Charlestown, supposed to take the command there.

The following Order, given by the authority of the commanding officer of Charlestown, claims the attention of the publick.

ALL difficulties with regard to prisoners ought to have been considered before people entered into rebellion, or in the course of these twelve months past, while they have been allowed to walk about on parole.—All militia prisoners, and others on parole, are to keep their paroles, and remain in their houses.

(Signed) C. FRASER, Town-Major.

THE above is an instance, among numberless others, of the unfeeling cruelty exercised towards the citizens of Charlestown. Without becoming loyalists they were not allowed the disposal of any kind of property, nor to use any trade or profession, which industry and ingenuity should suggest, for a maintenance. No liege subject was permitted to employ a rebel. (a term reflective of honour, when applied to an American) and should the prisoner, constrained by hunger, apply for rations, the haughty despot would add insult to injury, and his petitioner send empty away. The corrupt and nefarious policy of the Court of Britain, its minions, and misguided tyrant, will one day overthrow that mighty island, and confirm what, in happier ages, was cried aloud by the ominous voice of a venerable sage.

CAROLINIENSIS.

When the white horse doth over the Lion rule,
And great kingdoms are guided by a mule;
When the rank thistle doth surpass the rose,
In odour, and in smell please every nose;
When Covent Garden crosses the Atlantic sails,
And womens heads grow bigger than their tails;
When Britains within themselves do disunite,
And foreign soldiers doth their battles fight,
Then England will fall and never rise again,
The British empire will be rent in twain.

MERLIN'S Prophecy.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE,
On TUESDAY next,

The 14th of August, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the south side of Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, adjoining the walled-in lot, lately Richard Penn, Esquire's, but now Robert Morris, Esquire's, containing in breadth 24 feet on Market-street, and extending 180 feet in depth to Minor-street (a new street, 40 feet wide.)

The purchaser may be accommodated at a reasonable price, with a LOT of GROUND of the same width, to the southward of Minor-street, opposite to the above, and 86 feet deep, which price may be known of

JAMES PHILIP, or
THOMAS KINSEY.

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION, in London-

Britain township, Chester county, containing 125 acres, whereon is a good square log-house, &c. &c. situate at the crossing of two main roads, one leading from Newark to J-hillone's-road, 5 miles from each, the other leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, about 12 miles from the Head of Elk-Landing, 8 from Christiansa-Bridge, and 15 from Wilmington. The tide indisputable. Persons inclining to purchase, may have further information, and know the terms of sale, by applying to HARRIS and FERGUSON, at their Commission-Store in Strawberry-Alley, who have for sale, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, at the lowest prices.

East-Whitland, Chester county, August 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, 26 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road, in Chester county, with about 125 acres of good LAND belonging thereto, twenty-five acres thereof excellent meadow, most of it can be watered; the fields have all been limed, some of them three times; there is erected thereon, a large stone house, 60 feet front, and part of it 30 feet deep, with a stone kitchen and two stone lodging-rooms back, also, a stone brew-house, 25 by 18 feet, with a large copper that will hold 120 gallons, likewise a stone spring-house, 18 by 20 feet, with four granaries that will hold 500 bushels of grain, near the kitchen door, with a fine stream of water that goes into a fish-pond, in the garden, a large stone stable, and two sawed log stables, sufficient to accommodate 40 horses, with sundry other buildings; also, a lime kiln, with a fine easy, plentiful lime quarry near the house. Whoever inclines to purchase the above plantation, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN KERLIN.

Just PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by
CHARLES CIST,
Printer, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,
THE NEW METHOD OF
INOCULATING for the SMALL-POX;
Delivered in a LECTURE in the University of Philadelphia,
February 20, 1781.

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

Also, A Pharmacopœia,

Of the most SIMPLE and EFFICACIOUS MEDICINES
that were used in the Military Hospitals of the United
States.

By WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.
Formerly PHYSICIAN-GENERAL of the said Hospitals.

NOTICE is hereby given, That
the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, for settling
and adjusting the Publick Accounts, will meet at the
State-House, on MONDAY, the 20th of August next,
and give Attendance until the Fourth of September fol-
lowing: At which Time and Place all Treasurers, Com-
missioners, Collectors of Excise and others, by law direct-
ed to settle Annually with the Committee of Assembly,
are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN STEINMEIZ,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
EVAN EVANS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,

Committee
of
Accounts.

July 10.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Employers, That
he intends RIDING POST as formerly, at the
following rates, Three Dollars the Year for the News-
Papers, and One Shilling for each Letter. Such Gentlemen
as please to employ him for News, are requested to leave
one half of the Money with their Names at the usual
Stages. All in arrears are desired to make immediate
Payment.

JAMES BALLENTINE.

N. B. He puts up at the Cross-Keys and Waggon, in
Chefnut-street, the corner of Third-street.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY,

The 22d of this instant, at SIX o'CLOCK in the evening.

A THREE Story Brick MESSAGE

and Two Story Brick KITCHEN and LOT of
GROUND, situate on the north side of Callowhill-street,
and on the west side of Front-street, in the township of the
Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, con-
taining in breadth on the said Front-street 20 feet, and in
length on the said Callowhill-street 68 feet 10 inches, and
on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches; subject to a
rent-charge of 51. sterling per annum, due, and to be
become due on the premises. Late the estate of CHARLES
LAWRENCE, Shipwright, deceased; and to be sold in
pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

August 3, 1781.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bills, Bonds,
or Book-Debts, are requested to come and discharge
the same in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he
will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting it into
an Attorney's hands.

He has for SALE, a very valuable PLANTATION,
in Charlestown township, Chester county, containing 417
acres, well wooded and watered; there is a lime kiln on
the premises, and plenty of lime-stone and timber; it is
reckoned as good a farm as most in the county. The con-
dition and terms of payment will be made easy to the
purchaser, giving security if required.

HUGH FRAZER.

JAMES NEWPORT,
At his Distillery Store,

In Front-street, the second door above the Bank-
Meeting,

Has, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
Of excellent QUALITY.

JAMAICA Spirits, Aniseed Water,
West-India Rum, Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto, Orange ditto,
Plain Brandy, Cinnamon ditto,
Raspberry ditto, All Fours,
Geneva, Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal uses,
or for raising the Proof of low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular encouragement to those
who buy of him to sell again.

Philadelphia, August 4, 1781.

Sixteen Half Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the pasture of the sub-
scriber, in Hortham township, Philadelphia county,
a dark bay HORSE, with a blackish curled mane and tail,
heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this
spring, a natural trotter, but can pace a little, shod be-
fore, has a small star, above 14 hands high, branded on
the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever secures
the horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to
justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or EIGHT
DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges,
paid by SETH QUEE. June 25, 1781.

Seven HALF JOES Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living
in Hilltown township, Bucks county, on the night of
the 28th instant (July) A BROWN MAKE, with a large
star in her forehead, and is supposed to have a slip be-
tween 14 and 15 hands high, shod before, natural to trot
and canter, about 8 years old, has a short, very deep neck,
and is a compleat creature for a farm; she has one of
her buttocks, about four inches from the root of her tail,
a small mark or impression resembling the hole of a bullet.
Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, that
the owner may have her again, and the thief be brought
to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the mare alone,
EIGHT POUNDS, and all reasonable charges, from

July 29, 1781.

JOSEPH GRIER.

NOTICE is hereby given to those gentlemen who have entered as Militia Light-Horse for the county of Chester, that a meeting of the Troop is appointed on the tenth day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of George Graham, in the township of East Caln, where it is expected that all who are enrolled in the company will be punctual in attending, with their arms and accoutrements in good order, as sundry matters of importance respecting the arrangement of the troop will then be laid before them; and as it is determined on that day to complete the number required by law, those who do not attend will be liable to be precluded, and the vacancies filled by such as may then offer.

The several Sub-Lieutenants of the county are likewise requested to attend at said time and place, on public business.

ROBERT SMITH,
Lieut. of Chester county.

July 24, 1781.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of WETHERILL and CRESSON, by bond, note or book debt, are desired to call and pay the same to JAMES CRESSON, in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH WETHERILL, living in Burlington; and those who have any demands against the said company, are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

¶ 4 w.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1781.

STRAYED or **STOLEN**, out of the pasture of Thomas Felten, in Spring-Garden, A Bright Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane hanging to the near side, and a feather on the off side of her neck, a star in her forehead, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns her to the owner, James Hayes, in Oxford township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, or to Mr. Jacob Vansciver, at the sign of the Ship Columbus, in the Northern-Liberties of Philadelphia, shall receive a Reward of Eight Hard Silver Dollars; and for apprehending and securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Hard Silver Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES HAYES, or
JACOB VANSCHIVER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young, active, strong Negro Lad, 21 years of age, country born, and who is well qualified for a gentleman's family, or the duties of a farm, as he has been brought up to each. His fondness for company in this city, and some evil conduct arising therefrom, hath determined his master to sell him to a person residing in the country, where more work and less temptation will better suit him. Therefore, whoever wants a fellow, compleat as a house servant, and capable as a farmer, may know farther concerning him of the Printers.

ctf.
July 27, 1781.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the evening of the 25th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living near the Ship, on Lancaster road, Chester county, a yellowish bay GELDING, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, strong and neatly made, has a small star in his forehead, and some small saddle marks on his back, in very good order, shod all round, a natural trotter, canters pretty handy, and carries his head and tail well, has a scar on his buttock just above the root of his tail nearly the form of a quarter full moon, having scarcely any hair on it, occasioned by the mad itch when a colt, and is so remarkable that it can hardly escape the notice of any person that sees the horse. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall have the above reward, or Twelve hard Dollars, and reasonable charges, for the horse only, paid by

READING HOWELL.

Bristol township, July 27, 1781.

WAS taken up, on the 20th of June last, by the subscriber, a bay HORSE, with a star on his forehead, his fore-top cut short off, and shod before. Whoever is the right owner of the same, is desired to come, prove his property, pay the cost, and take him away.

DANIEL RIESS, on Logan's place.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, in Merion township, the sign of the Black Horse, on the Lancaster road, on the 21st of this instant (July) A Bay MARE, heavy with foal, both hind feet white to the foot-lock, joints, a small star in her forehead, between 14 and 15 hands high. Came with the aforesaid mare, a Bay Yearling HORSE COLT. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM STADELMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Whitewater township, Philadelphia county, TWO STRAY STEERS, the one a brindle, the other a brown, with a spotted face. Whoever has lost the said steers, let him come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

July 12.

CHRISTIAN STEER.

A Half Johannes Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Chester, on Friday, the 13th instant, A Negro Man, named PETER, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, and a little bow-legged. Had on, an old hat (but think he took a new wool hat with him) a coarse tow jacket, without sleeves; tow shirt and trowsers, and old shoes, soled. He is a black Negro, combs his hair back before, is apt to lie and romance; has been used to country work and driving a team; took two sickles away with him, and it is thought he will endeavour to get on board some vessel and go to sea. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

ELISHA PRICE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Chester, July 20, 1781.

CAME to the house of Jonathan Taylor, near John Gorge's mill, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county, on the 2d of July instant, a sorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and about 14 hands and an half high. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the said

JONATHAN TAYLOR.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, the 7th instant (July) A small BAY HORSE, branded on the near shoulder with the letter D, appears to be blind of the near eye. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

EDWARD VERNON.

N. B. Was taken from a soldier some time ago, on suspicion of being stolen, about five yards of Blue Broad CLOTH. The owner proving his property, may have it again, by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD by

Peter Thomson & Richard Armitt,

At their OFFICE for the sale of REAL ESTATES, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, the following Estates, viz.

A NEW well finished three story brick house, two rooms on a floor, and lot of ground, situate on the fourth side of Elm-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the lot is 20 feet front, and about 60 feet deep; subject to a ground-rent of three Spanish pittoles per annum.

A neat well finished three story brick house, and two story kitchen, situate on the north side of Vine-street; the lot is 17 feet and an half front, and 36 feet deep to a public alley, clear of ground-rent.

A most valuable triangular lot of ground with the buildings thereon, called the New Rising Sun, burnt by the British army, lying in the fork of Germantown and the Old York road, about three miles from the city, in the Northern Liberties. This has been, and likely may again be, one of the principal places for business in the country. The walls of the house are standing and sound; and the stables and waggon-house may be repaired at a small expense.

A two story brick messuage, and a wooden tenement and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; the lot contains in front 36 feet, and in depth 73 feet, clear of incumbrances.

Two frame houses and lot of ground, situate on the fourth side of Race or Saffras street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia; subject to a ground rent of 45s. per annum.

Two very valuable tracts of patented land adjoining each other, containing in the whole 599 acres and an half, and allowance for roads, &c. situate on the southerly side of the North-east Branch of Susquehanna river, about 9 miles from Fort Augusta, in Northumberland county. For further particulars apply to them at their office at re-ford; where they have also for sale a quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, and a number of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, too numerous to insert in an advertisement. Several sums of money are wanted on interest, for which good security will be given.

Philad. July 24, 1781.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Evesham, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, on the night of the 23d instant, a bright bay HORSE, four years old, with a long switch tail, his hind feet white, a small star in the forehead, round bodied and lengthy, about 14 hands 3 inches high. Also a bright bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, short switch tail, her off hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands and an half high. Whoever secures said creatures, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the creatures only, paid by

July 24, 1781.

JONATHAN CRISPIN.

LINEN PRINTING.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, That a

MANUFACTORY

Is now opening at KENSINGTON, joining the Glass House, For Printing Linens, Cottons and Calicoes, For Gown Patterns, Handkerchiefs, Bed-Furniture, &c. Of a neat Blue Ground, and elegant Patterns.

HE will warrant them to wash, and to be as well executed as any European goods whatsoever, or return the money. White Silk Handkerchiefs, new or half worn, may be printed and made to look almost as well as India. Merchants or Storekeepers will be waited on, by leaving a line for the subscriber, at Alexander Boyle's tavern, the north-east corner of Market and Front streets.

JOHN HEWSON.

PAPER HANGINGS,

OF a very neat Pattern and good Ground, sufficient for Papering a few Rooms, may be had at a reasonable price, at WILLIAM POYNTELL'S Stationary Store, in Second-street, three doors below Market-street.

At same place may be had, BLACK INK-POWDER, of an excellent quality, by the groce, dozen, &c. Also, WRITING-PAPER, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, &c. &c. &c.

¶ 6 w.

Doctor WILLIAM CURRIE,

MAKES known to all who may have occasion for his assistance, that he has moved from Chester to Philadelphia, and resides in Front-street, one door below the corner of Shippen-street.

And as he has had all the advantages that education, instruction, and a long and regular course of studies can afford, joined to the experience of more than eight years extensive and successful practice in Physic and Surgery, and is in possession of all the late improvements which have advanced the medical art to the rank of a science, and almost to a state of perfection, he hopes the indulgent public will favour him with suitable encouragement, and they may depend on a faithful discharge of his duty, and will find his charges uncommonly moderate.

He likewise keeps an assortment of MEDICINES of the best quality to dispose of, at the lowest rates.

¶ 6 w.

To be Sold for the term of ten years,

A HEARTY, strong, likely NEGROE GIRL, 18 years old, can do all kinds of house work, is strictly honest, and sold for no fault but want of employ. For terms enquire of J. JORDAN, in Shippen-street, between the corner of Second-street and the Sugar-house.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE MAN and WOMAN, about 22 years of age. The woman is an exceeding good cook, and very handy at any kind of house-work; the man is used to wait on table. For terms apply to the Printers.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1781.

TWO HALF JOES Reward.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** out of the pasture of subscriber, in the night of the 24th inst. a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 years old last spring, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small star and snip, and a remarkable white spot near the root of his tail, about as large as a half-penny, trots and canters well, and runs fast, has been in the geers, lately shod before. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in West Bradford township, Chester county, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse only.

June 26, 1781.

JAMES LEWIS.

JAMES TALMAN, Esq; of Gloucester county, has permission to pass to any part of the State of New-Jersey. And whereas the said Mr. Talman hath been arrested in this place at the suit of one Jost Driessbach, for stopping and detaining of him, &c. I do hereby certify, that it appears that Mr. Talman was actuated in this business on principles of doing service to his country. Given at Trenton, the 12th day of June, 1781.

DAVID BREASLEY.

THE subscriber hereby informs his old employers, that he intends RIDING POST as formerly, at the following rates: Seven Shillings and Six Pence the Quarter for the News-Papers, and One Shilling for each Letter. Such gentlemen as please to employ him are requested to leave the money with their names, at the usual Stages. All in arrears are desired to make immediate payment.

July 16, 1781.

DAVID MORGAN.

CAME to the plantation of James Luken, on Wednesday, the 11th day of this instant (July) A SORREL HORSE, with a bald face, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, branded P on each shoulder, with some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES LUKEN.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, on the 9th of March last, An indentured Servant Lad, named JOHN LOTT, about 5 feet 11 inches high, hath remarkable curled hair, about 20 years of age. Whoever will take up said servant, and bring him home to his master, the subscriber, shall be entitled to the reward of FIVE SHILLINGS, from me.

JOHN ELY.

Published every Wednesday Morning,

By MELCHIOR STEINER, Printer, In Race-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite to Moravian-Alley, in Philadelphia,

A German News-Paper, entitled, Philadelphia Correspondenz.

N. B. Advertisements for the said paper are carefully translated and inserted.

Said Melchior Steiner has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Physic, vol. 1. containing the Pyrexia; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular English Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book; American and New-England Primers; also, German Bibles; Testaments; Plasters; Lutheran and Reformed Hymn-Books; Catechisms and A B C Books; likewise Writing-Paper; Wrapping-Paper; Ink-Powder; Wafers; Sealing-Wax, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE piece of UPLAND and MARSH A MEADOW GROUND, fronting the public road, leading from Wilmington to Newport and Christiana bridge, about a mile from Wilmington, containing about 20 acres, four and an half of it marsh meadow of the best quality, and 10 acres of the upland may be watered with a never failing stream.

Also, three several LOTS of LAND, containing four acres each, fronting the said road, beautifully situate, commanding a view of Wilmington and the river Delaware. A plan of the lots may be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JACOB BROOM, at his office in Market-street, Wilmington, who has several other estates for sale, and where the business of Surveying and Conveyancing is continued as usual.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** (supposed the latter) on the night of the first instant, out of a lot at the upper end of Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, A Dark Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, near 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, a white spot on the near side of his neck, some white saddle marks, short tail, shod before, and has lately been hurt in his breast. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have SIX SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, on conviction of the thief, or THREE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 5, 1781.

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JONATHAN ZANE.

MIFFLIN and BUTLER,

At their STORE, upon South-street Wharf, HAVE FOR SALE, The following ARTICLES, just Imported in the Ship FRANKLIN, viz.

FRENCH SAIL CANVASS,	SALT,
CORDAGE,	COPPERAS,
BOHEA TEA,	WHITING,
SPICES,	GLASS,
BRANDY,	Rolls and Pig LEAD,
And a very General Assortment of	
DRUGS & OILS.	